

Mlle. Marsy Wept In the Court Room.

Max Lebaudy's Only Friend
Broke Down During
Her Evidence.

Jacques Saint-Cere Allows That
She Had Treated Him Al-
ways with Kindness.

But She Testified That "Le Petit
Sicrier" Had Said He Had to
Pay Rosenthal a Large Sum.

STRANGE CAREERS OF THE CIVILS.

Two of the Defendants in the Great Paris
Blackmailing Case Were Grandsons of
the Notorious Duke of Brunswick,
a Nephew of George IV.

Paris, March 12.—The system of taking
separately the charges against the seven
journalists implicated in the Lebaudy
blackmailing scandals, proves very trying
to the numerous witnesses, and particularly
to Mlle. Marsy, the sole one in this sordid
business who had any real affection and
esteem for the deceased, despite his weak-
nesses.

Mrs. Marsy, when she was called to
the witness stand, was evidently laboring

ganize a Mural advertisement campaign,
which was discontinued by Rosenthal,
according to his own account.

Lebaudy's secretary was examined and
said he had paid out 7,000 francs to a
woman whom he had not since seen, and
whom he did not know. She came with a
letter from his employer, who wrote that
no receipt would be required. He could
not say that the money was for Rosenthal
or that the latter received such large sums
from Lebaudy.

Carl des Perrieres was next examined,
and, after having given some explanation
about his card-playing operations and gen-
eral gambling transactions, he said he met
Max Lebaudy at Nice in 1894. At the
millionaire's request the prisoner wrote an
article which pleased Max Lebaudy very
much. He also lent the young man some
bank notes, as when he was drained at
the tables the millionaire generally ap-
plied for funds to his friends, so as to
avoid going to money-lenders.

The prisoner said it was true he had
started a press campaign in Lebaudy's
favor, and he received money for it, but he
had to pay out a good deal of what he ob-
tained, keeping only a commission.

Perrieres denied he had asked for 10,000
francs to cover his losses in gold mines. It
was true, he insisted strongly in getting his
bill back and that was the cause of his
arrest. There was no attempt at black-
mailing, however.

Among the defendants on trial for black-
mailing Marc Lebaudy are two who will be
regarded with particular interest. They
are the Comte Ulric de Clivry and his

MAD SECTION MAN SOUGHT REVENGE?

James Conlin, of Deer Park, Ac-
cused of Trying to
Wreck a Train.

Lost Employment on the Long Island
Railway and Is Believed to
Be Demented.

STRONG EVIDENCE AGAINST HIM.

Obstructions Were Placed Upon the Track
with Extraordinary Skill—Damag-
ing Statement by Con-
lin's Daughter.

James Conlin, owner of fifty acres of
land near Deer Park, L. I., and one of the
respected citizens of that village, has been
arrested, at the instance of railroad detec-
tives who charge him with making an at-
tempt to wreck the Ronkonkoma express.
That Conlin has gone suddenly crazy and
become possessed of a mania for train-
wrecking is the belief of the officers.

It is thought the man is suffering with
an entirely new form of insanity, perhaps
more dangerous to the community at large
than any other known variety of mental
derangement.

The Ronkonkoma express is the fast train
on that branch of the Long Island Road.
It leaves Long Island City at 5:30 p. m.
and is due at Deer Park at 9:40 p. m.
This train was a little behind time last
Friday and was rushing from West Deer

his own land at Deer Park, miles away
from the Sag Harbor road. Conlin neglect-
ed his work in his new place and then
sent in his resignation. He would have
been given his time at the end of the
month anyway.

Detective Sarvis learned next that after
leaving his position Conlin seemed to lose
his mind on the railroad subject, although
he was apparently sane enough on other
topics. He was perpetually talking in a queer
way about Austin Corbin, and the Long
Island Railroad. The neighbors relate
many of the queer sayings of the man. On
one occasion Conlin went to the village
store and announced, with evident pleas-
ure, that he had secured a position on an-
other road at \$700 a month, and that he
had suspended Austin Corbin and was about
to have the Long Island Railroad burned.

NO DIRECT PROOF.

There is circumstantial evidence, but no
direct proof to connect Conlin with the
attempt to wreck the express. A careful
examination of the country around the
place where the train came so near being
wrecked was made yesterday. Conlin's
house is half a mile from the spot, but
there is a path through a grove leading
almost directly from the gate to the part
of the track where the ties were placed in
the way of the train. If a person started
from Conlin's house to get to the track
the nearest way he would take this path.
It was the way Conlin himself usually
went when track foreman.

L. M. Miller and S. White, near neigh-
bors of Conlin, have given the detectives
the best evidence they have. They say
that Friday evening, just as it was getting
dark, Kate Conlin, daughter of the ex-
foreman, ran to their house in great ex-
citement.

"Go and get father," she cried. "He
is taking on terribly, and has left the
house with a pick on his shoulder. I'm
afraid he's going to do something to the
railroad."

The two men say they took the path
through the woods, the one pointed out as
the way Conlin went, and when more than
halfway to the track they heard some one
running in the opposite direction through
the brush. It was dark, and they were
not near enough to see who it was, or
whether it was man or boy. When Miller
and White went on toward the track the
express dashed past and suddenly stopped.

The two men went back to the house
without knowing an attempt had been
made to send the fast train and the hun-
dred or more passengers to destruction.

When they got back they found Conlin
in the house of another neighbor, Charles
N. Seaman, where he had been for half
an hour. Conlin's eyes had a strange light
in them, and he was talking wildly about
selling the Long Island Railroad and hav-
ing Corbin imprisoned.

THE MAUL FOUND.

The next morning the railroad mail,
which is shaped not unlike a pick, was
found in the road just outside Seaman's
gate. The detectives have learned that
the mail is railroad property, made in the
shops of the Long Island Railroad.

Kate Conlin was closely questioned later.
She admitted her father left the house Fri-
day evening and that she sent neighbors
after him because she thought he was in-
sane. She did not admit having said he had a
"pick" on his shoulder when he went away.

Captain Sarvis went to Babylon and took
out a warrant for Conlin's arrest, charging
him with violating the section of the penal
code forbidding meddling with railroad
property and impeding lives. The pen-
alty is from three to ten years in prison.

Justice of the Peace Cooper, of Babylon,
taking into consideration Conlin's peculiar
demeanor, paroled him in the custody of
the local constable, Charles Culbert. Cul-
bert and a railroad officer, Joseph Droll, are
guarding Conlin in his own house.

The examination takes place at Babylon
this morning. The detectives have sub-
poenaed numerous witnesses, and very likely
medical testimony will be taken.

"BROADWAY SQUAD" GONE

It's Funeral Was Solemnized in the
Twenty-ninth Street Police
Station Yesterday.

If you walk down Broadway to-day take
a good look at every policeman you meet.
They will be all new to you. The Broad-
way and Steamboat squads are no more.
Their official careers ended yesterday morn-
ing. The last roll was called in the old
station house in East Twenty-ninth street,
near Fifth avenue.

Things took a sentimental turn when the
time came to call the roll in the Twenty-
ninth Street Police Station yesterday morn-
ing.

Sergeant Patrick Oates called out the
names and not a man was missing. Then
the Sergeant closed the blotter and gave
the order to "break ranks." The giants
started on their various ways. From an
official point of view the "Broadway
Giants" were dead, and the funeral had
been solemnized.

The same thing might be said of the
Steamboat Squad at pier A. From now on
the station in Twenty-ninth street will
be a place where a stock pile for election
supplies, and the house at pier A will be used
by the harbor police.

"ANDROMACHE" IN ARABIC.

The Greek Tragedy to Be Produced by
Syrians at Chickering Hall.

The Greek tragedy "Andromache," by
Sophocles, will be produced in Arabic in
Chickering Hall to-morrow evening, under
the auspices of the Syrian Young Men's
Association, of this city. The play has
been translated into the Arabic tongue by
Adeeb Ben Isshak, the Arabic poet.

Others who will take part are Alexander
Yazaj and George Hobekey. After the
production of "Andromache" "Hamlet"
will be produced in English.

Among those who will occupy boxes are
Mavroyev Bey, the Turkish Ambassador,
and the Consul Generals of France, Russia,
Greece and Greece. Mayor Strong, Chief
of Police, Dr. Joseph Senner and other
prominent New Yorkers have also
been invited to attend. The proceeds of
the entertainment will be devoted to be-
nevolent purposes among the poor Syrians.

A Receiver for George N. McKean.

An order of Judge Hurd, of Brooklyn,
was filed in the New York County Clerk's
Office yesterday, appointing A. Henry
Mosie, of New York, receiver in suppli-
mentary proceedings for George N. McKean.
On the application of Raoul Duval,
Stevens & Hall, wine merchants.

"Hear the sledges with the bells, silver
bells!"

Poe, the pensive poet.

Wrote that line (all know it),

but he wrote another poem

which has just been discovered

and will be published for the

first time in next

SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

HILL RAISES HIS VOICE FOR CUBA.

In a Patriotic Outburst the
Senator Declares for
Recognition.

He Would, However, Place It on
Higher Ground Than Com-
mercial Interests.

For This Reason He Objects to the
Resolution Presented by the
Conference Committee.

SHERMAN'S TEMPER IS DISTURBED.

He Defends the Foreign Relations Com-
mittee from the Attacks of Senator
Hoar—Cuban Resolution to
Be Considered To-day.

By Julius Chambers.
Washington, March 12.—Senator Hill, to-
day declared himself in favor of the recog-
nitions of the belligerent rights of the
Cubans in most positive terms. The an-
nouncement that the Senator from New
York would speak on the subject now mon-
opolizing so much of public interest, made
the Senate Chamber the point of general
attraction. The public galleries were
filled, many ladies prominent in social life
being present. The diplomatic gallery was
the only one not entirely occupied. It con-
tained about a dozen ladies and gentlemen
from foreign Legations, among them being
an attaché of the Spanish Legation, who
attends all the debates on the Cuban sub-
ject, in order that he may report to his
chief, Minister De Lome.

The opening remarks of Senator Hill
seemed to imply that he was not an ad-
vocate of Cuban rights, but this illusion was
quickly dispelled when the Senator had
completed what might be called the preface
to his speech. He stated that he would
vote against concurring in the conference
report, not because he did not believe in
the right of Congress to make an em-
phatic declaration in behalf of the Cubans,
but for the reason that he objected to the
third resolution of the House series, which
had been accepted by the conferees as a
substitute for the resolutions adopted by
the Senate.

The third resolution of the House series,
that was so vigorously criticized by Sen-
ator Hill, declared in substance that the
United States had not intervened in the
struggles between any European govern-
ments and their colonies on this continent,
but that because of the close relations be-
tween the people of this country and Cuba
and the extent of commerce between the
two peoples, "the present war is entailing
such losses upon the people of the United
States that Congress is of the opinion that
the Government of the United States should
be prepared to protect the legitimate inter-
ests of our citizens by intervention if neces-
sary."

Senator Hill declared that this resolution
degraded the proposed action of Congress
by placing it upon a money basis; that it
made it appear that the Congress was agi-
tated over the question presenting the
most exalted reasons for intervention, by
the fear that it might entail the loss of a
"few paltry dollars." "If not for present
considerations of respect for the action and
good name of Congress," the Senator said,
"that regard for the future, for the light
in which this action might be viewed by
posterity, should move the Senate to base
its course on the highest grounds. The
proposed intervention should be based upon
considerations of humanity, and because of
the fact that the United States would by
interposing relieve the Cuban war of its
barbarous phases, would ameliorate the
conditions of the strife."

Senator Hill read a dispatch received by
him from New York merchants. He said
he would not expose the names, but that
the signers of the telegram were men
standing well in commercial circles.

PLACE IT ON HIGHER GROUNDS.

They appealed to him, saying that the
attitude of Congress was seriously af-
fecting commerce with Cuba, that Spanish
merchants had threatened to boycott the
commerce of this country and to cancel
their orders to New York merchants. The
Senator held up a bunch of telegrams,
indicating that all of them were similar
to the one he had read.

With a disdainful curl of his lip, the
Senator straightened himself up as if he
would thus add emphasis to his repudiation
of the sentiment expressed by his cor-
respondents, and said:

"And they expect me to shape my course
as a Senator of the United States upon
the narrow and paltry threats of Spanish
merchants to boycott some of my constitu-
ents. With all respect to these gentlemen,
I maintain that our action should be placed
on higher grounds."

Senator Hill described the objectionable
House resolution as an unnecessary decla-
ration, and he added that an unnecessary
resolution was an unwise resolution. He
asserted that the United States had recog-
nized the belligerency of people of the new
world struggling to throw off the yoke of
monarchy long before the forces battling
for freedom had won their fight. He sub-
mitted precedents and added that this gov-
ernment had, in some cases, gone so far as
to recognize the independence of some of
the insurgents prior to such recognition
from the parent government. The Senator
contended in his most vigorous manner,
that the Congress ought to promptly de-
clare for the recognition of the belligerency
of the Cubans, and that Spain ought not to
take offence at such action. She would
have no sound reason to feel aggrieved.

In the closing portions of his speech the
Senator rose to the heights of real elo-
quence. He said the founders of this
greatest of all republics, had built a fabric
of government that had inspired the people
of all parts of the world with a desire to
secure for themselves a Government like
this one; that the people of the United
States, having taught this lesson of free-
dom, having by their example and prosper-
ity incited a desire to overturn mon-
archies and establish republics, should not
overlook or forget their plain duty toward
the example set them by this Government.
He maintained that Congress ought to
make its declaration in favor of recognizing
the belligerent rights of the Cubans prompt
and emphatic.

ROUSED SHERMAN'S IRE.

Mr. Sherman, chairman of the Committee
on Foreign Relations, defended that com-
mittee from the criticisms levelled at it
yesterday by Mr. Hoar. After that Senator
had favored the resolution of Mr. Cameron

looking to the establishment of Cuban inde-
pendence, he had no idea that he would op-
pose the other resolutions which did not go
so far, but fell far short of it, and yet
without notice to him (Mr. Sherman),
although he and the Senator from Mas-
sachusetts sat almost side by side. The
latter had offered a resolution taking the
matter practically out of the hands of the
Committee on Foreign Relations.

He admitted that that action did excite
him to some heat. He was generally re-
garded as a cool man, but he confessed that
that act of Mr. Hoar's went beyond his
silence. But, after the very high compli-
ment which his honorable friend had paid
him yesterday he now advised the Senate
that they were entirely reconciled, and that
they sat by each other's side with mutual
respect and esteem.

This opening of Mr. Sherman's speech af-
forded amusement to the Senate, and to the
large audience. He then went on to de-
fine in detail the action of the Committee
on Foreign Relations, and of the Senate
conferees.

Mr. Hoar asked whether it was not true
that every proposition in the conference
report had been once rejected by the Com-
mittee on Foreign Relations—Mr. Camer-
on's resolution, the House resolution and all.

Mr. Sherman made further explanations
on this point, and then, cutting adrift from
that consideration, defended the general
principles of the conference report—natu-
rally going largely over the same ground
that he had covered in his first speech.

In reply to Mr. Hill's argument to-day
Mr. Sherman said that he did not propose
to discuss questions of grammar, syntax
or prosody. The third resolution attacked
by Mr. Hill seemed to be a very fair one,
although he (Mr. Sherman), did not like its
reference to the interests of property. It
was the duty of Congress, he said, to de-
clare, respectfully, but in language about
which there could be no mistake or differ-
ence of construction, that there was a
war prevailing in Cuba, a terrible desola-
ting war, and that the United States would
recognize Cuban belligerency and not deny
to the insurgents the same privileges ac-
cording the Spaniards of buying guns and
munitions of war in this country. That
"the person in trade," although his man-
ufacture is in aesthetic Boston, he has
changed the throne into a vulgar nineteenth
century shoe blacking box—an ordinary,
every-day brass-studded kit, of the Bleecker
street type, and from his inner conscious-
ness there was evolved a young dandy
busily employed in polishing the dainty
boot elevated before him.

Mr. Hill's surprise soon gave way to
indignation. Her consent had not been
asked by the advertiser, and the likeness
was so exceedingly good that the first
glance enabled all who knew her to re-
cognize the popular society leader.

Mr. Cooper Hewitt was consulted, and
he decided to take steps to have the pic-
ture suppressed.

HAD WORN THE COSTUME OFTEN.

Mrs. Hewitt lives in a handsome resi-
dence at the northeast corner of Lexington
avenue and Twenty-second street, opposite
the house occupied by her husband's par-
ents, Mr. and Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt. From
a friend of the family it was learned that
the character of Joan of Arc had been as-
sumed by Mrs. Hewitt several times at the
request of her acquaintances, and on one
occasion she wore the costume at a fancy
dress ball.

ELECTION CASES CONSIDERED.

The House Spends the Entire Day in Dis-
posing of Them.

Washington, March 12.—The House to-
day spent all of its time in considering
contested election cases. One of them—that
of H. Dudley Coleman was Charles F. Buck,
rmo the Second Louisiana District—was
disposed of by the adoption of the resolu-
tions unanimously reported by Elections
Committee No. 2 that Coleman (Rep.) was
not elected, and that Buck (Dem.) had been
and was entitled to his seat.

Debate upon the other—William F. Aldrich
vs. Caston A. Robbins, from the
Fourth Alabama District—was begun and
continued for several hours. In this case
there were three reports, two by the Re-
publican majority, agreeing that Aldrich
was elected and should be seated, but dif-
fering as to the size of his majority. The
minority admit that the majority of 3,738
returned for Robbins should be reduced to
538—still amply sufficient to warrant their
recommendation that he retain his seat.

At 3:15 the House adjourned until to-mor-
row.

But No Train Bandits Appeared.

Chicago, March 12.—A premeditated at-
tempt by bandits to hold up the limited
Wabash express from Detroit to Chicago
was frustrated early this morning. Shortly
after the train left Detroit, last night, the
conductor received a telegram from the di-
vision superintendent advising him that
the attempt would be made. The train was
thereupon placed on the engine and on the plat-
forms of the baggage and mail cars. No
attempt was made, however, to hold up the
train. The bandits were seen to withdraw
the warlike preparations made to receive
them and allowed the train to proceed un-
disturbed.

MORE THAN JOAN OF ARC NEED BEAR.

Mrs. Cooper Hewitt Draws the
Line of Martyrdom at
Photo Inquisition.

The Law Will Be Invoked to See If
Any Tradesman May Spread
Abroad a Lady's Picture.

WAS IT A PERFDIOUS FRAUD?

Mrs. Hewitt, Being Photographed as Joan
of Arc, Gave Copies to Her Friends.
Now Fac-Similes Are Used to
Advertise Shoe Polish.

When Mrs. Cooper Hewitt appeared as
Joan of Arc in a tableau arranged by a
group of New York's most fashionable so-
ciety, some time ago, her striking costume
and commanding mien aroused such gen-
eral admiration on the part of those who
were permitted to witness the representa-
tion that she consented to be photographed
in the warlike dress, and graciously dis-
tributed a few of these photographs among
her most intimate friends.

How one of these pictures got into the
hands of a "person in trade" is a mystery,
but is none the less a fact, for Mrs. Hewitt
was startled a few days ago at seeing her
picture in several fashionable journals
adorned an advertisement for ladies' shoe
polish.

THE THIRONE A BLACKING BOX.

The Joan of the tableau was clad in full
armor. Her dark eyes were turned to flash
defiance on her enemies, and her left foot
rested gracefully on the lowest step of the
throne she was about to ascend. The ef-
fect of the whole was one of majesty and
conscious power. It underwent a change,
however, when it fell into the hands of
"the person in trade." Although his man-
ufacture is in aesthetic Boston, he has
changed the throne into a vulgar nineteenth
century shoe blacking box—an ordinary,
every-day brass-studded kit, of the Bleecker
street type, and from his inner conscious-
ness there was evolved a young dandy
busily employed in polishing the dainty
boot elevated before him.

Mrs. Hewitt's surprise soon gave way to
indignation. Her consent had not been
asked by the advertiser, and the likeness
was so exceedingly good that the first
glance enabled all who knew her to re-
cognize the popular society leader.

Mr. Cooper Hewitt was consulted, and
he decided to take steps to have the pic-
ture suppressed.

HAD WORN THE COSTUME OFTEN.

Mrs. Hewitt lives in a handsome resi-
dence at the northeast corner of Lexington
avenue and Twenty-second street, opposite
the house occupied by her husband's par-
ents, Mr. and Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt. From
a friend of the family it was learned that
the character of Joan of Arc had been as-
sumed by Mrs. Hewitt several times at the
request of her acquaintances, and on one
occasion she wore the costume at a fancy
dress ball.

ELECTION CASES CONSIDERED.

The House Spends the Entire Day in Dis-
posing of Them.

Washington, March 12.—The House to-
day spent all of its time in considering
contested election cases. One of them—that
of H. Dudley Coleman was Charles F. Buck,
rmo the Second Louisiana District—was
disposed of by the adoption of the resolu-
tions unanimously reported by Elections
Committee No. 2 that Coleman (Rep.) was
not elected, and that Buck (Dem.) had been
and was entitled to his seat.

Debate upon the other—William F. Aldrich
vs. Caston A. Robbins, from the
Fourth Alabama District—was begun and
continued for several hours. In this case
there were three reports, two by the Re-
publican majority, agreeing that Aldrich
was elected and should be seated, but dif-
fering as to the size of his majority. The
minority admit that the majority of 3,738
returned for Robbins should be reduced to
538—still amply sufficient to warrant their
recommendation that he retain his seat.

At 3:15 the House adjourned until to-mor-
row.

But No Train Bandits Appeared.

Chicago, March 12.—A premeditated at-
tempt by bandits to hold up the limited
Wabash express from Detroit to Chicago
was frustrated early this morning. Shortly
after the train left Detroit, last night, the
conductor received a telegram from the di-
vision superintendent advising him that
the attempt would be made. The train was
thereupon placed on the engine and on the plat-
forms of the baggage and mail cars. No
attempt was made, however, to hold up the
train. The bandits were seen to withdraw
the warlike preparations made to receive
them and allowed the train to proceed un-
disturbed.

But No Train Bandits Appeared.

Chicago, March 12.—A premeditated at-
tempt by bandits to hold up the limited
Wabash express from Detroit to Chicago
was frustrated early this morning. Shortly
after the train left Detroit, last night, the
conductor received a telegram from the di-
vision superintendent advising him that
the attempt would be made. The train was
thereupon placed on the engine and on the plat-
forms of the baggage and mail cars. No
attempt was made, however, to hold up the
train. The bandits were seen to withdraw
the warlike preparations made to receive
them and allowed the train to proceed un-
disturbed.



Freel, the great promoter of the kind-
ergarten system of teaching children said:
"Let parents not live for their children, but
with them. Let them be as they are, and
this sentiment lives with, even her unborn
child. She studies to be wise about herself
and the little life she is fostering. She does
all she can to give her child a fair start in
life, by giving it a strong well developed
body. All through babyhood, childhood
and youth she lives with her son or daugh-
ter. Especially her daughter she will
keep near her. She will allow no false
modesty to prevent her from teaching her
daughter's knowledge of herself, of her possi-
bilities, of her perils. She will teach her that
happy, healthful motherhood is an honor,
a blessing. This is a mistake, a breaking
of nature's law. But there are times
of unavoidable overruling when the
system becomes run-down.

For over thirty years Dr. Pierce has used
his "Favorite Prescription" as a strength-
ener, a purifier, a regulator. It works
directly upon the delicate, distinctly femi-
nine organs, in a natural, soothing way.
It searches out the weak spots; and builds
them up. It is beneficial in any state of the
system. A woman who would understand
herself will find an able assistant by send-
ing 21 cents to the World's Dispensary
Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., for Dr.
Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser.
It is a book that has reached its 65th thou-
sand. It contains in its 1008 pages an im-
mense store of information in plain words
that any person will readily understand.

Mr. O. G. Spear, of South Bend, Indiana, Co.
No. 122, writes in this wise: "Our first
child was born before my wife was twenty
years old. Afterward her health was very poor.
She gained and lost weight by fits and starts.
During the last few weeks of her second preg-
nancy she again used the 'Prescription.' Her
confinement was a quick and easy one, and she
got a strong and well."



M. DE CESTI, LEADER OF THE CONSPIRACY TO BLACKMAIL MILLIONAIRE LEBAUDY.

(Reproduced from L'illustration.)

under deep emotion. As she looked across
toward Rosenthal (Jacques Saint-Cere)
she said she met him at Max Lebaudy's
villa, in Trouville, a few days after an
article had appeared in a leading pa-
per, which was attributed to Rosenthal,
and it gave great annoyance to the young
millionaire.

While in the Val de Grace Hospital, Le-
baudy was visited by Rosenthal, who, ac-
cording to the witness, asked for 2,000
louis for making an application to the
Russian Embassy. Mlle. Marsy told Max
Lebaudy to submit to this sacrifice of
money, and the millionaire subsequently
said to her that he had given Rosenthal his
note of hand for 7,000 francs or 8,000
francs.